speaks his mind—he has been more pleased here than he

M. Oscar de Lafayette, grandson of the General, and one of the French Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exhibition, is to receive from General Philadelphia Exmention, is to receive from General W. W. H. Davis and Mr. George W. Childs two small pic-tures, which will be interesting reminders of America and of his grandfather. One of these dectures represents the old house at Bethiehem. Penn., to which General Lafayette was taken after being wounded at Brandywine, and where he was nursed by the Moravian Sisters, The other is a view of the house occupied as headquarters, near Hartsville, Bucks County, on the banks of the Neshaminy Creek, in August, 1777, when and where General Lafayette first reported to the Commander-in-Chief for service in the American army. General Davis has had a piece of timber from the Bethlehem house has had a piece of timber from the Bethlehem house made into a gold-mounted walking-stick, and another piece into an inkstand, carved with figures of fleur-deligs, the American shield and other embloms, and appropriately mounted. The cane is for presentation to M. Oscar de Lafayette, and the inkstand to Count de Rochambean, also a member of the Freuch Commission to the Centennial Exhibition, and grandson of that Count de Rochambeau of Revolutionary times.

GENERAL NOTES.

The new principality of Bulgaria according to the Treaty of San Stefano will comprise more than one-half of European Turkey. The territory detached from the Ottoman Empire, as nearly as can be calcuated, will measure about 3,500 square leagues, a surface double that of Beigium and Holland put together The new principality, however, will not be so thickly with all its additions, it will scarcely number peopled, with the administration, it will set every homogeneous to 5,000,000 of inhabitants, that is to say, about as many as Belgiam. And yet the old provinces of Bulgaria and Roumelia were the most populous, fertile and industrious that Turkey possessed.

An enormous eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of the wings, was captured near Atlanta. Ga., last week Wednesday. An old negro was earrying a baby in his arms, and his wife was walking close behind him, when the bird suddenly descended and made a swoop for the child. The father warded off the assault by a well-directed blow, but the engle returned to the attack with renewed vigor. The negro kicked and fought with all his might while clinging desperately to the child, and his face was scratched by the claws of the the child, and his face was scratched by the claws of the bird. His wife screamed for help, and a farmer who was chopping weed close by rau forward and with a stroke of his axe laid the bird scaseless on the ground. The eagle was stunned but not killed by the blow, and the farmer now has him under bonds. The designer of the disgraceful bird on the new silver dollar would do well to make a journey to this Georgia cracker's burn and find out for himself how an American cagle spreads its wings.

The hounds lost the scent, and Reynard was not caught, but nevertheless the meet of the Elkridge Club on Furnace Creek, near Baltimore, last Saturday was merry, exciting and brilliant. Nine ladies joined the cavalende that gathered in Mount Vernon-place at 6 o'clock in the morning, and three of them followed the hounds after the rendezvous was reached. One of them was a sister of the lady who carried off the brush at the previous meet, and her graceful and daring riding was much admired. For about twenty minutes too dry, and the hounds could not recover the scent One of the ladies, a splendid rider, who started out early accompanied by an escort and a groom, met with a mis hap. At the corner of Charles and Baltimore-sts, he house slipped on the iron gratings and fell, throwing he dorwer of and out of the saddle. The lady was on her feel like a flash, and at her house's head heiding the bridle. The club is to be regularly cranized, and the sport will be renewed next Winter; and it is hoped that there will be meets in the adjoining counties. spirited run was kept up, but the ground proved to be

The Reverend Jasper and his colored colleagues of Richmond, Va., have brought their astronomical studies to an end for the time being, and are now superintending a remarkable religious revival. Ebenezer Church, last Sunday, a little colored girl, eigh years old, rose in front of the congregation and decribed a wonderful vision which she had had, wherein the moon was bathed in blood, and the Angel Gabriel appeared in the clouds to tell her that the world was coming to an end. A walter in one of the hotels, winder entering to an ead. A watter in one of the hoters, while entering the dining-room with a plate of stewed dysters, suddenly flung it on the floor, and raising his hands proclaimed that he had been converted then and there. A bevy of colored girls on Franklin-st. surrounded every passer-by, whether black or white, and urged him to repent plack or white, and urged him to repeat. The factory hands in several establishments abandoned their work and shouted in the streets. Erother Jasper, himself, took refuge in Calvinism of the hottest type. While members of his flock were dancing and tumbing on the floor in a frenzy of religious excitement, he thundered in their ears that "de samer will be same as a head of caobage in a blim' pot. The pot will keep on billin' and de cabbage will burn, but never burn up. And you all will burn, but never burn up."

The conflict between Machaellem and the confliction of the conflic

The conflict between Methodism and cider brandy in West Granby has attracted considerable at tention in Massachusetts, and The Springfield Republi em has taken pains to get the facts on both sides. der brandy, it seems, has been distilled in the town ever since the region was settled, as it is a great apple coun try. The villagers have come to regard the business as perfectly legitimate. In fact the churches, schools and public measures are supported by the brandy traffic, in which respected citizens and church members are en wish this circuit, but determined to persuade the distillers, if possible, to abandon their stills or the church to save a trial and scandal. Howard Wilcox and Samue Weed were summoned to appear before a board of four Methodist ministers including the presiding elder. A jury of five official members of the church acquitted the defendants on the ground that no specific sale was proved The paster appealed to the Meriden Conference, which afterward reversed the verdict, but took no fur ther action. The presiding elder's complaint that the church was filled with a coarse, unclean set of men, who applauded everything said for rum, and that an inwho applieded everything said for rum, and that an in-toxicated fellow made himself offensive with imponity, is denied by the church folks, who say the only appliance was when Mr. Thompkinson acknowledged having a glid of elder-brandy in his house to preserve cherries. On the way home, Mr. Thompkinson had rotten eggs and mud thrown at him by village rowdles, but escaped harm, and his buggy was discovered capsized next norming up the road, with the wheels off and the whip stolen. The minister's family believe that spics were set about the house, as conversation among themselves at home was reported around the street. The church of eighty members shut its doors against the pastor, and he has not been there since, though he wrote to a member eight days ago, guaranteeing preaching for one year should the society deed the church to the Conference, which it refuses to do under any circumstances.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES. Last Summer, in Paris, the drama of "The Exiles" was one of the things much observed and discussed; and it was thought then, by theatrical experts alike in that capital and in Loudon, that this drama would prosper If transplanted to the American stage. Last Autumn an adapted translation of it was produced, by Messrs. Tompkins and Hill, at the Boston Theatre, where it at once met with a bounteous public acceptance. This version was made by the well-known and esteemed actor, Mr. L. R. Shewell. Last night it was offered, at Booth's Theatre. for the first time in this city; and the occasion was made interesting by the exhibition here of the elaborate scenery, the sumptuous dresses, and the carefully framed east of parts with which the drama was firs made known in Beston. Some account of the plot of The Exiles" has already been given in this journal, together with some general remarks on the character and drift of the piece. There is no need to reiterate familiar facts. The performance last night did not serve to set the subject in a new light. It was easy to see, in lowing the line of Mr. Shewell's version, that "The Exites," when first written, was written as a povel. The preliminaries are descriptive-even tediously so-and its situations all imply descriptive touches and long vistas of picturesque comment. Its beginning suggests a very intricate net-work of plot, and its continuance involves many more personages than can possibly be dealt with in a dramatic method, within reasonable limits of time and space. It is, in brief, the theatrical of a novel. Its strength is in its narrative-and in the saturation of that parrative with the element of supense-rather than in its action; although this is, at times, rapid and effective. Its character is melo-dramatic: that is, the play is one of situations. The story is iomentic, but exceedingly cruel and coarse in motive. The central topic of it is the carnel infatuation of a bidcons villain-wily, treacherous, and relentlessly wieked. The treatment of this shows excellent ingenuity. The spectator is shown, amidst bright seenes and animated groups, the humiliation of a mean but soaring nature ; then its attempted revenue : then a skein of most roman the incidents, embellished with diverse and lively realis-tic accessories; and finally its discomfiture. Around all this is thrown an atmosphere of mystery-and, now and again, even of poetry-by the admixture of Nature's desciation. Much of the scene is laid in the gloomy, snow-drifted region of Siberia; and the ob-server may close his eyes and readily fancy that he hears the meaning of the wind in the stormy pine-trees, the ritting sound of falling snow, in waste places of haunted silence, and the long and some howl of the wolf. These remarks indicate the quality and merits of the drama. Its defects are suffclearly suggested in the statement that it would be most suloyed by persons who have read the novel on which it is based. Mr. Shewell has kept pretty close to the French play, in his adaptation. His style, however, is a little verbose, and here and there, a little toolegant. The drame, however, is fraught with rong effects, and it gives occasion for many striking

stage pictures. There is no single character in it who aspires interest or—except upon the score of afflicting freumstances—awakens sympathy. The observer has no call, therefore, to study characteristics, or delve into fresh mazes of human nature. A numerous audie saw the representation last night, and-although it dragged and was rough-eagerly watched for a disentan glement of the meshes woven by vice around virtue. The piece was mounted exceedingly The scenes are copies of those used in Paris, but are inferior to the originals. The dresses were recognized as notably fine, alike for correctness and opalence. The noting was generally of an efficient order, but never brilliant. Mr. Shewell as Schelm was exceedingly powerful in the later scenes, where the situation calls for a portraiture of the conflict of bad passions, and the human agony of a baffled love, which the only real and redeeming fact in this nature which the actor depicts so weil. In the earlier scenes Mr. Shewell was suggestive of an irascible Dr. Franklin-funny rather than imperative, and demonstrative rather than intense. Miss Marie Wainwright, an actress who has neither repose, force, voice, nor presence, proved wholly incompetent in the exacting character of Nadege; and Mrs. T. M. Hunter was weak and indefinite as Tatione. In retrospect of the miscellaneous acting, two resonations only start into prominence as con icnously good—the eccentric Popost, played by Charles Leslie Allen, and the manly, polished, carnest Vladimi admirably acted by Mr. E. J. Buckley. The comic numor of Mr. Dan Maguiness found but slight scope it Carcassin; but it was well indicated; and it was not over-done. This is an actor of genuine talent, and—what is more-of taste. The incidental music-with which "The Exiles " is liberally supplied-has been arranged by Mr Napier Lethian, one of the most accomplished musicians in the country; and it really embellished and illustrated the performance last night. There were many outbursts of public applicase—the elk and dog-teams, in particular evoking loud plandits. "The Exiles" was, upon the whole, well received. The piece is not so good in construction and style, as the version made by Mr. Rowe now current at the Broadway; but it is better presented PARK THEATRE.

A new piece called "Our Aldermen," was prought forward at the Park Theatre, last night, in presence of a merry assemblage that more than half filled the house. There is much truculent sathe on local political abuses in this play-which mingles threads o omedy and farce-and there is some capital equivoke it portions of the dialogue. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Le Moyne, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Maginley, Mr. T. G. Riggs and Mr. Culling ton, have "a political" seene in act third, which emits an odor of pungent, practical significance. "Our Aldermen" was set and acted with taste, richness, and signal

STANDARD THEATRE.

"Little Barefoot" was revived here last night, and Miss Maggie Mitchell acted its beroine,—with even more than the brightness, piquancy, and fervid tening peculiar to her,-and was rewarded with close ttention, and many marks of popular interest and

MUSICAL NOTES.

"Aida," with Patti and Nicolini, has proved coul success at Milan.

The public rehearsal for Mr. Thomas's last symphony concert will take place this afternoon at sichway Hall. The soloists will be Mrs. E. A. Osgood und Mr. Max Pinner, and the programme, as already amounced, will be: Overture, "Midsammer Night's Dream," Mendelsnohn; Cavatina, "Flowers of the Valley," from "Euryanthe," Weber (Mrs. Osgood); Concerto, No. 1, in E flat, Lisat (Mr. Max Pinner); Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isoide," Wagner (Mrs. Osgood); Fifth Symphony, Beethoven.

The public will be glad to know that Miss Selma Borg is about to give us an exceptional opportu-tity for becoming acquainted with some of the folk-melodies and other national music of Finland, by means of an instrumental concert, in which she will conduct an orchestra of twenty men, selected from Theodor Thomas's band. Finnish popular melodies have a rat eanty, and interpreted under the baton of this poetiand enthusiastic lady they will be found especially fasc nating. The concert will take place at Chickering Hall soonafter the beginning of May.

PUBLIC OFINION.

What more could the Democrats ask for a get all the advantages of a Democratic Administra-through Hayes, and incur none of its responsibili. This must be delightful to them.—[Utica Republi

Let the Republicans stand to their colors Let the Republic the principles of the Cheinnail plat-let them realism the principles of the Cheinnail plat-lorm, condemn repuduation in every form and galse, and make an carnest fight, and they can recover the country and place themselves in a position to sweep the field two place themselves in a position to as hence.—[Hartford Post (Rep.)

The House of Representatives may fairly be justify their treason nd glory in it.-[Troy Times (Rep.)

SAD. It will be cold iron in the hearts of the re-

sungition repeaters to team that there has been a cided decrease in the business failures in the past month. Their stock in trade is fast slipping from their grasp, and pretty soon resumption will be accomplished, and the places which know them now will know them no more forever. Very sad, lan't it?

CLOVER DEFENDS MOORE.

Washington Despetch to The Cincinnati Gazette.
Glover, of investigating fame in the House, Glover, of investigating fame in the House, having brought ridicitie on his party by receiving secret assistance from Moore, the notorious discharged Social Agent of the Treasury, has sought to break the force of the blow he has deait his own party by coming to the public defence of Moore. He says he has known him well for years, and he is yet to learn that he cannot be believed on onth. He conveys the impression that Moore has not been employed in any way by his committee. This is designed to misical. Moore was summoned as a witness some time since, and the proper records of the cierk's office do not yet show his discharge. In this way he has been paid at the rate of \$3 a day, and he has been present in the committee-room assisting Glover in the examination of witnesses. The whole tung is a great scandal on the Democracy, and no one wonders that Glover is attempting to break the force of his use of Moore.

SMALL THANES.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

After all, what most concerns us is the wel-After all, what most confects us is the wellfare of South Carolina. For us, as we have always sale
Hampton and Hayes was infinitely better than Chan
berlain and Tiden. Had Chamberlain been elected Gov
ernor, and had Tiden been inaugurated as Presiden
Mr. Tilden would have supported and defended Chan
berlain, in evidence of his determination to see that th
haws were enforced, and to give Republicans always (i
the South) the benefit of the doubt. The National Denacate bery did less than nothing for South Caroline the South) the benefit of the doubt. The National Demo-eratic party did less than nothing for South Carolins in the last canvass. They did not expect the Democracy fo carry the State. The victory was won, despite the silent opposition of the leaders of the Democratic party. And we thank the National Democratic party—for

SECRETARY EVARTS ON THE POLICY.

SECRETARY EVARTS ON THE POLICY.

From an Interview in The Chicago Tribune.

"We are nearly through with the Southern policy now. The greatest troube that we have found has arisen from Republican appointments. The trouble is simply thus: The Republican appointments. The trouble is simply thus: The Republican party in the South was largely composed of the colored element and brigadiers, colonels, and major-generals, and other ex-army officers. When the President inaugurated his policy the negroes found it more profitable to attend to heeing and planting than talking polities in the towns and vilages, and there was no one left to appoint but the colonels and brigadiers. When we appointed a few Dennocrats we found very little trouble. The difficulty seems to lie with the Republicans themselves. The President is a good-natured man. The delegations come to him and walt on him in listens to them all; there may be perhaps a ladit-arozen of them. They recommend Jones as an excellent man for a certain office, or each may have a different name to suggest. Jones's name is sent to the Senate, and then we find out what a terrible mistake we have made by the opposition that is brought to bear. There was never a more unfit man. And it is the same almost with every Republican appointment that has been made in the Souts. As soon as the name is sent to the Senate the Senate the Senators are button-woled by his opponents, and the result is the trouble in confirming. Preddent Hayes believes in oveying the laws. He is an upright man. There are none of us aspiring for the Prejidency, and we are only discharging our duties as public officers.

"He has been insinuated, Mr. Evarts, that you had It has been insinuated, Mr. Evarts, that you had

"It has been insinuated, Mr. Evarts, that you had presidential aspirations."

'Yes, sr., I know that; and they said that I appointed Mr. Koesevelt as Collector of New-York looking to that end. Had I been desirous of laying pipes for the Presidency I should have recommended Mr. Artbur for the place. He is a nearer friend of mine—a gentleman with whom I am well acquainted—and, had I a desire to be President in the future, he was better for me, if I intended to be aided by appointments, since he could better control the machine. The President is a far-seeing man, and he goes on doing his best, taking everything pleasantly as it comes. The dissabilation comes all from the disappointed machine politicians who cannot control the Administration. If they want to go back to the times of four years ago, let them do so. There is no use in denythemselves, and making more money than they were them. I always thought that making the colored man so important a factor in Republican politics would prove disastrous to the party."

'You do not moan to say that the Republican party is dead!"

'On the contrary, no, sir. I think it is stronger than

desd?"
"On the contrary, no, sir. I think it is stronger than ever to-day. But the black vote in the South must become divided before it will work as an important factor in Southern politics. As it becomes divided, it will become a balance of power between the parties."
"Then you anticipate good results from the Southern policy?"

Then you make you be pooled are the people are if do, sir; and I believe the mass of the people are with us in endeavoring to work about certain reforms."

THE TRIBUNE has received \$2 from C. F. Harral, New-York, for the Isaac T. Hopper Home.

OFFERS FOR BONDS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK. HIS DESIRE TO DISPOSE OF \$50,000,000 BONDS TO GET GOLD FOR RESUMPTION-TWO PROPOSALS RECEIVED-THE OFFER OF THE NATIONAL BANKS-MEMBERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT

SYNDICATE MAKE A BID. Secretary Sherman is still in New-York conferring with bankers about resumption of specie payments. He desires to sell \$50,000,000 bonds on terms advantageous to the Government. With the gold received from these bonds, added to that now in the treasury and that which will come from other sources, he holds that he will have gold enough for resumption. A committee representing National banks has offered to take \$50,000,000 412 per cents or new fives of 1881 at the market quotations. The members of the Four Per Cent Syndicate have offered 103 gold for \$50,000,000 412 per cents with accrued interest. Secretary Sherman will give his

CALLING ON THE SECRETARY. MANY BANK OFFICERS AND PRIVATE BANKERS HAVE CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. SHERMAN-

DETAILS OF THE OFFERS FOR BONDS. Secretary Sherman made the Sub-Treasury Office his headquarters yesterday, and with the excepon of lunching at Delmonico's, he did not leave the wilding until 4 o'clock, when he went to his hotel During the day he was called upon by financial men, among whom were George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; B. B. Sherman, president of the Mechanics' Bank; J. D. Vermilye, president of the Merchants' Bank; Joseph Schgman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Henry F. Vall, president of the Bank of Commerce; George S. Coe, resident of the American Exchange Bank; James M. rown and Howard Potter, of Brown Brothers; E. D. Morgan, of E. D. Morgan & Co.; John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company; Samuel D. Babcock, president of the Chamber of Commerce; J. F. D. Lanier, of Winslow, Lanler & Co.; George F. Baker and H. C. Fahnestock, of the First National Bank; Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; August Belmont, and others. There was no formal conference between Secetary Sherman and the representatives of National banks and banking firms.

"The Secretary," said a leading banker yesterday, came here for the purpose of securing aid from the banks in the resumption of specie payments, and not to be dictated to or advised as to his precise plan. He stated to the officers of the National banks that he required \$140,000,000 in gold to resume specie payments on January 1; that he had on hand about \$90,000,000, and desired the banks, if they were willing to assist him, to subscribe for \$50,000,000 in bonds, which would make up the full amount of \$140,000,000. He als expressed his willingness to dispose of \$100,000,000 of the 4 per cent bonds at per with a commission of 4 per cent. After a general discussion, which was not fa able to the proposition in regard to the 4 per cent bonds, Secretary Sherman made an offer to dispose of \$50,000. 000 of 410 per cents, and requested the banks and bankers to submit a preposition to him for the full amount ount or any fractional part thereot."

It is understood that the National bank presidents held secret meeting, last Tuesday night, to consider the proosition of Secretary Sherman, those present being sency, of the Metropolitan Bank : B. B. Sherman, of the dechanies' Bank ; F. D. Tappen, of the Gallatin Bank ; P. C. Calheun, of the Fourth National Bank; F. A. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank; J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchants' Bank ; and George S. Coc, of the American Exchange Bank. The proposition of Secretary Sherman, that the banks should subscribe for the 4 per cents, was voted down, and Henry F. Vaii, J. D. Vermilye and writing a new proposition which would be satisfactory

The proposition, as decided upop, is accompanied by

an argument setting forth among other things that "the banks assembled are desirous of rendering all the aid possible, gratis, in securing the resumption of specie payments, but in doing so, certain things must be considered. While the banks occupy the position of general depositaries of the Treasury Department, and are closely connected with its interests, they also are the only re ources of the commercial community, and in extending aid to the Government, they must do nothing that will dienate the interests of the commercial world. The canks are willing to subscribe for the full amount of \$50,000,000 bonds, and to sell them at the same price pald for them, asking and requiring no profit, but they just have something to say in regard to the classes of nds to be issued. The 4 per cents they cannot use at all, as the sale is entirely too slow and uncertain. They would be willing to accept the 4½ per cents or the 5 per cents of 1881, which could be placed more readily. We know that a large number of bonds that have been returned to this country from abroad on account of the remonetization of silver, are now held on speculation, or have not been disposed of, and that the banks generally have more Government bonds now on hand than at any previous time since they were issued. The banks can not assume any great risks in subscribing for the bonds proposed, and the market must be viewed prospectively, s well as in its present features. Should the market becannot consent to assume the loss on such bonds as are held over, and they will require a guarantee against los in order to protect their capital. With this guarantee from the Secretary, the banks are willing to subscrib for the full amount of \$50,000,000 of 4 g per cents or new 5s of 1881, at the market quotation, crediting the Treas ary Department with their equivalent in gold."

This proposition, it is understood, was presented to

etary Sherman vesterday afternoon

OFFER OF THE FOUR PER CENT SYNDICATE. A meeting was held yesterday of members of the lat-Four Per Cent Syndicate, composed of the First National Bank, August Belmout, representing the Rothschilds of London, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., and J. & W. Seligman & Co., at which it was decided to make a bid for the entire amount offered by Secretary Sher man. H. C. Fahnestock, George Bliss and August Be mont called on Mr. Sherman and had an interview with him. They informed him that they did not come as a Syndicate, but as representatives of banks and banking firms, to render substantial aid to the Government in its efforts to secure a speedy and permanent resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Sherman said that he felt confident of the ability of the Treasury Department to resume by January 1, if not before that time, if he could secure the sale of \$50. 000,000 bonds, and he claimed that with the gold now in the Treasury, the amount yet to come, and \$50,000, 000 realized from the sale of bonds as he proposed, he would have nearly \$200,000,000 gold by January 1 which would render resumption entirely practicable

The bankers said that they were prepared to make as offer for 412 per cents, and if it should be accepted, they would hold themselves ready to honor his drafts for gold upon the issue of the bonds in instalments of \$5, 000,000 per month. The offer was submitted, and Sec

gold upon the issue of the bonds in instalments of \$5,000,000 per month. The offer was submitted, and Secretary Sherman promised to give a final answer to-day, remarking that he would accept the bid which proved the most favorable to the Government. It is understood that the offer made by the members of the late Syndicate was 103 gold for the 4½s, and accrued interest.

A member of the Syndicate said, yesterday, that Secretary Sherman was deeply in carnest about resumption, and that as he had given the National banks the first chance to subscribe, it was for them to say whether they would come to the relief of the Government or "wriggle out of it by a conditional bid that could not be accepted." "It is foilt," he added, "for the banks to suppose that Secretary Sherman can guarantee the bond market. He is here to sell bonds, and it the banks to suppose that secretary Sherman can guarantee the bond market. He is here to sell bonds, and if the banks to suppose that secretary Sherman as in the head an interview with Secretary Sherman as the representative of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which was of an individual character, and he denied that, there had been any general conference between the secretary and the various banking firms as reported. He said that be submitted several propositions for his firm for portions of the \$50,000,000, but he declined to say on what terms. It is understood that he prosposed to take \$5,000,000 de at par, less a commission of 42 per cent, or \$5,000,000 of 412 per cent below the New-York market pate.

One other bid was received by Secretary Sherman for \$5,000,000 of 412 per cent.

Mr. Sherman stated yesterday that he would remain in the city probably until it-morrow might. He will dispose of the bond question to-day and will alse

in the city probably until to-merrow night. He wil dispose of the bond question to-day and will also visit the Custom House.

BRIC-A-BRAG AUCTION AT LEAVITT'S.

An unusually good collection of pottery. percelain, bronzes, antique furniture, and other article of bric-a-brae dear to the soul of the collector, will be put on sale by auction at Leavitt's Art Gallery this afternoon. There are contributions from 43 different owners, themselves collectors, making 861 numbers in the catalogue. The specimens of Japanese and Chine ware are unusually execulent, and many of them are rare and valuable. There are several pieces of Satsums ware which are much rarer than those usually offered at sales like this; some desirable specimens of Kaga and Kertani, and a few Hazin placques, which any collector would be delighted to possess. There are also valuable pieces of Sèvres, one entire tête-à-tête set of remarkable workmanship, and another exquisitely decorated, and bearing the imperial monogram; some good specime of Bristel, Delft, Dresden, Worcester and Swanses, and desirable pieces of nearly all the best Japanese and Chinese wares. There are several of the old-fashloned

tall hall clocks, a case of drawers handsomely mounted with brass, and half-round tables and desks. Among the bronzes there is a fine specimen of Damasconed steel, a bottle and cover inlaid with gold. The collection of armor contains several desirable pieces in good condition. The sale will begin at 2 o'clock, and be continued on Friday and Saturday afternoons.

DECORATIVE ART.

MISS SANBORN'S FINAL LECTURE. MAKING HOMES ATTRACTIVE—PROGRESS OF HOUSE HOLD ART IN THIS COUNTRY-WHAT WOMEN

A good audience of ladies, undaunted by the rain, assembled, yesterday, in the parlor of Dr. Crosby's church to listen to Miss Kate A. Sanborn's conluding Wednesday morning lecture, the subject being Decorative Art." This course of lectures, begun early in January, has been very popular, and the attendance

and interest have revealed a growing taste among ladies of leisure for systematic study of English literature and household art. To illustrate the subject of yester day's lecture, Miss Sanborn exhibited, through the kindoess of several indies, beautiful examples of porceain and tile painting and embroidery. Several dealers also sent in unique objects of decoration.

After expressing her thanks for the constant attendance and generous applause of her auditors, Miss San-

ance and generous applause of her auditors, Miss Sansorn said:

Nothing is so certain as the unexpected. That I could attract and hold such an andience as has filled these pariers, is enough to turn the head even of a New-England spinster. [Laughter.] It is true that one critic speaks of me as the "new woman lecturer," Another condemns my efforts to condense literature of the past as a mass of stale quotations and slaug. Otherwise I should be spoiled by kindness. Many times I have asken assistance from gentlemen who could ill spare the time, but they have always responded with valuable suggestions and references and earnest wishes for success. The days of chivalry are not yet over. Never was there a time when woman's work has been so applauded and encouraged by men, as now. Even if the work is only tolerably welf done, if ture is a desire to improve and a willingness to work hard for it, every true gentleman cries God-speed. Decorative art may be the rock on which I go down jianghter], for, as Mark Twam says, I have selected this subject because "it is the topic on which I am most ignorant." However, it is a good theme, and I wanted to be better informed. I am told that decorative art began about the time of the building of the pyramids. I shall start from that point because it is too far to go back to the fig-leaves. [Laughter].

The monuments of Egypt, the mother of science, were in existence 2,000 years before Christ; the Egyptian. Art properly is buman skill in construe ing; sceence is to know and to do; decorative art is making the useful ornamental. Decorative art is making the useful ornamental. Decorative art was at its height before the dark ages, coming, as many affirm, from the East to Egypt, : Dres dros

know and to do; decorative art is making the useful ornamental. Decorative art was aits height before the dark
ages, coning, as many affirm, from the East to Egypt.
Greece and Rome; through the middle ages it languished
to be revived in the present era. Decoration is like
history; it repeats itself, and we are initaing the ancients in interior decorations, personal
ornaments and costumes. As Mr. Prime says, "the cups
on our tables are lineal descendants of the cups used by
the builders of the Pyramids." A child is sometimes
teld to hold a shell to his ear and hear in it the sound of
the sea. That same deep sound, which one may hear in
any vase of Cheisea or Derby, Sevres or Dresden, Minton
or Copeland, coming down through a long succession of
generations of pottery—that is the roar of the deluge.

In this age we find decorative art among the middle In this age we find decorative art among the middle

lasses. Once it was known only to the rich. New in gasses with the conceptions of the great masters, and masses with the conceptions of the great masters, and made forms of beauty accessible to all people above absolute want. This is not true art, but is pleasant and retining, giving repose to many tired eyes and wearned hearts. Much wit has been expended upon cheap chromos, but they are doing a good work. Let us dwelf for a few moments on houses and the art of furnishing rooms. Rooms are quick telitales of character and taste or the lack of it, and each room should express something and be in harmony with itself. There are elegant drawing rooms which chill you as you enter, and simple, cosy sitting rooms, in which every chair says, "do sit down with me," and a welcome breathes from the very walls. Household taste is but a synony nor household calture, and she is a wise woman who surrounds those she loves with objects of beauty. It is said of Owen Jones that the aim of his life was to bring the beautiful in form and calor home to the household, to mingle its subtle influences with the whole framework of social and family life. It is by a thousand little felletties, a pretty bracket, an artistic gen of a picture, statuette or bust, a gauzy curtain velling some little recess, a pretty hanging, a graceful stand of flowers, a tiny cabinet of choice treasures, a cosy chair, or comfortable divan—these and many another object, trifting in utself and easily manufactured, are the "traps to catch sunbeams," which shimmer and lighten up and glow through the dwelling where taste dwells in anity with utilities and love.

Rhoda and Agnes Garret have given their ideas on house decoration and art at home in a small volume. They do not interfere with individual tastes, but give simple rules for general guidance. They say: "Always secure a considerable amount of plain neutral color in your room as a background. The beauty of drapery should be in its folds, not in the pattern; harmony is more beautiful than contrast." I believe in furniture which has an air of homelike comfort. Walter Smith, of Massachusetts, has opened an art schoo ande forms of beauty accessible to all people above ab-

Walter Smith, of Massachusetts, has opened an art

school in imitation of the South Kensington School, in London. There is a school of design at the University of Michigan, and a Museum of Industrial Art at New-Michigan, and a Museum of Industrial Art at New-Haven, the secretary of which writes: "The work began one year ago. We have the old State House, containing about twenty-five rooms. They are now about half filled, and the collection is increasing. We have classes in technical drawing, elements of ornament, macrame lace, point lace, decoration of pottery, etc." Wood carving is being taught at the School of Design or the University of Cincinnati; the ornamented panels to the new grand organ for the Music Hall are the ciff of ladies who carved them with their own hands. Mr. Pitman, Principal of the private Art Department, enthusiastically says. "The American girl of the fature will tive in a palace of her own making." Boston is never behind in art movements. Ladies and artists are active in the study and practice of the decorative arts. Mr. Waller, an artist of this city, says the Philadelphia Industrial and Free Art School is the best in this country. There are 306 women in the Women's Art School at the Cooper Institute, which is an imitation of the Kensington Art School. It is a free-school, the object being to educate teachers of art. A few months ago a number of ladies in this city founded the Society of Decorative Art, at No. 4 East Twentieth-st., for the exhibition and sale of decorative work and to encourage such work among women, and it has met with abundant success. For many years women have been employed in this city in the decoration of porcelaim. The Misses Greatorex, of this city, have obtained celebrity through their painting on tites and decoration of parcelaim. Not long ago they decorated the tiles for a mantel of medicard design for Mrs. Alexander Muchell, of Milwaukec, and also a dinner set in unique paterns.

The Ladies' Art Association of this city, at No. 29 East Eighteenth-st., is doing a good work in promoting the interests of women artists. Haven, the secretary of which writes: "The work began

Eighteenth-st., is doing a good work in promoting the nterests of women artists. Miss Susan Haves Ward and Miss Hetta Ward, sisters of Dr. Ward, Editor of The Independent, are connected with this association. They have made a real use of decorative art. Their house in Newark has an air of elegance and comfort, yet not more than \$200 has been expended on the interior. The ladies have painted the floors. Their own oil paintings and water colors adorn the walls. They prepared a rag carpet, estrying it to the weaver to be made up. He, inspired by that, produced a Tarkish rag made up. He, inspired by that, produced a Turkish rug effect, with nothing cheap or home-made about it, yet the actual outlay was only \$3.50. Their china was all painted by themselves. The furniture is either old furbland the interest of the painter transformed by them, or was made after their plans at one-third the ordinary cost. They are painting the tiles for a fire-place for the library of a New-York gentleman, and also for the fire-place in the diung-room. The former will have illustrations from Golasmith's "Descreted Village."

There are many ladles in quiet villages who excel in this kind of work. I am thinking of one who has chauged, as if by magic, an ugly seven-gabled house into a marvel of beauty. The young men who want to marry, but find city girls too extravagant, would better make a tour of investigation through New-Eugland.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

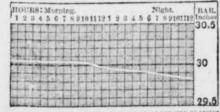
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the Past 24 Hours,

Washington, April 11, 1 a. m.-The orm centre last night in the Northwest has moved orth of Lake Superior. The barometer is highest, but falling in New-England. Rain bas generally fallen in the Gulf States. The temperature has fallengin Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and risen in the Middle States: elsewhere remained hearly stationary. Northerly winds elsewhere remained nearly stationary. Northerly winds prevail in the West Guif States, westerly in the East Guif and South Atlantic States; elsewhere they are Indications.

For New-England, warmer, cloudy, rainy weather, southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlante States cloudy and rainy weather, followed by clearing weather from southward, southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed by stationary or rising barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 11. 1 a. m.-A gradual rise of air-pressure took place yesterday, accompanying continuous cloudiness and occasional rain. The highest temperature of the afternoon was a little lower than on the previous day, but the evening was warmer.

For this city and vicinity, cloudy followed by clearing weather may be expected to-day, and a tair sky with increasing warmin to-morrow,

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.-It is reported that colonel John G. Sykes, a special secret agent, sent out by President Hayes, has been in the city several weeks investigating the Chinese question. It is supposed the President's purpose was to obtain material for his promised special message on the Chinese question. Having fulfilled his mission, Colonel Sykes left for Washington a few days ago.

RUSSIA WATCHFUL.

STRONG ROUMANIAN POSITIONS SECURED. THE SURRENDER OF BATUM REQUIRED-MINISTER LAYARD PLOTTING

The Roumanian quarrel with Russia is attaining importance. Russian troops have begun to occupy strategic points on the Roumanian bank of the Danube, and the Czar has asked Prince Charles to recall M. Baltchano, who acts as his representative at Vienna. There is active rivalry between Eugland and Russia to attain mastery at Constantinople. Minister Layard has had a long interview with Osman Pasha. The Grand Duke Nicholas has requested the immediate surrender of Batum, and also desires control of the forts on the Bosphorus.

COMMOTION IN ROUMANIA. RUSSIAN TROOPS SWARMING AT THE DANUBE-THE GOVERNMENT IN SUSPENSE.

BUCHARUST, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says: Russian troops, especially artillery, have arrived at various places on the Roumanian bank of the Danube. They have entered Fratesti and command the railway statiou at Giurgevo. They have also occupied important positions on the Nyashior River.

In consequence of the urgent demands of Russia, M. Cagalnicemo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked Prince Charles to recall M. Baltchano, the Ronmanian Representative at Vicuna

In the Senate, to-day, Minister Cogalmiceano refused to state what course the Government would take if Russia demanded the conclusion of a convention to secure the passage of her troops. M. Stourdza complained that the absence of M.

Bratiano, the Premier, prevented the Government from acting, although Russia was beginning her threatening occupation.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS AT STAMBOUL. LONDON, Thursday, April 11, 1878.

A special to The Standard, dated Constantinople Wednesday, states that the Grand Duke Nicholas continues to demand the forts on the Upper Bosphorus. General Nelidoff will have an interview

with the Sultan on the subject to-day.

The Grand Duke has also demanded the immediate evacuation of Batum in accordance with the treaty, indicating that in the event of non-compliance complications may arise.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN QUARREL. RUMORS OF WAR AGAIN IN CIRCULATION. LONDON, Thursday, April 11, 1878. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The

The horizon is again overcast. The change is attributed to the speeches made in the British Parliament, to the consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet, and the apparent hesitation of Germany to act as mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate an intention of going to war. imes telegraphs as follows:

The Agence Russe states that a short circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply invites England to ermulate her proposals.

The Times's Vienna correspondent remarks that this eems to point to an intention of trying to come to a cparate understanding with England, as was attempted The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the attempts at mediation seem to have made it probable that the Powers will only consent to perticipate in the re-vision of the Treaty of San Stefano on the same con-dition as demanded by England.

MORE DIPLOMACY CONTEMPLATED. THE GORTSCHAROFF NOTE DEEMED SOMEWHAT SATISFACIORY—RUSSIA TAKING PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SURPRISE. LONDON, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

The pacific and argumentative tone of the Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, is regarded with satisfaction by the London press. The Times, while doing justice to the spirit by which it presumes Prince Gorts-bakoff's arguments are dictated, maintains that whatever their value, a Congress of the Powers alone is competent to determine their validity. It says : It is not for this country nor Austria to decide the matter from its own point of view, and still less is this the province of Russia. Probably every power could make out a strong case for its own interests, but no power is adequate to judge of the measures in which other interests are affected, and we claim that both Lord Salisbury's and Prince Gortschakoff's circular should be submitted to the judgment of Europe."

LORD DERBY'S RESERVATIONS. Though it is generally considered here that the debate in Parliament on the address thanking the Queen for calling out the reserves, has placed the Government policy in a clearer light, Lord Derby's statement concernpolley in a clearer light, Lord Derby statement concerning the secret determination of the Cabinet which led him to resign, is the subject of much anxious curiosity. It is reported in the clubs that they are connected with orders already sent to Admiral Hornby which are contingent on Russian movements near Constantinople. Russian officials of rink at Bucharest declare that they fully expect the English fleet to succeed in forcing its way into the Black Sea in the event of war. Hence their efforts to increase the facilities for land transport over efforts to increase the facilities for land transport lines not accessible to interruption from the fleet, as far distant as possible from the Austrian from They have taken measures to construct a mill rallway between Bolgrad, on the newly completed der and Galatz line, and Ismail, and also a short connecting Reni with the wharves on the Danube.

TURKEY IN AWKWARD POSITION. Apropos of the rumored orders sent to Admiral Hornby, a St. Petersburg letter in yesterday's Berlin Norddenische Zeitung, likely to come from an authoriz ree, says: "Turkey cannot be permitted to remain neutral in an Anglo-Russian war. If she allies herself with Russia, she will have to give up Constantinopie as a piedge of her fidelity; if she sides with Eugland, Con-stantinopie, Gallinott, Russideer, and the Posa piedge of her fidelity; if she sides with England, Constantinople, Gallipoti, Buyukdere and the European shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will be occupied by Russian troops at any risk. The Russian for tileations round Constantinople render the conquest of the city certain, and Russian torpedoes will soon teach the English vessels to keep at a distance, leat a return to Bestka Bay should be cut off." This letter, possibly, was the foundation for the rumors etrediating in the lobbles of the House of Commons last night, that the Russians had made a formal demand to occupy Constantinople.

THE RADICALS CENSURED.

The Times of this morning says that it cannot but share Lord Hartington's regret that Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not content with the debate in Parliament without going to a division on his amendment. "The whole discussion," he says, " has materially tended to clear up the obstructions of a perilous situation and it has cer-tainly brought the prospect of peace nearer than before. But no practical inference can be drawn from the fact that sixty-four members of the House of Commons think that the present juncture is not a great emergency, while it is possible a good many erroneous and mis-chievous conclusions will be drawn from it both at home and abroad."

AUSTRIAN CO-OPERATION EXPECTED. The speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury thought at Vienna to point to the probability of war, and to hold out small hope of a Congress, which is there believed to be the only possible way of reaching a pacific solution. It is said, however, that when the necessity of solution. It is said, however, that when the necessity of deciding is forced on Count Andrassy he will undonbtedly resist Russia's demands and make an alliance with Engiand, provided he can carry the Court party with him. The Vienna Frendenblatt goes so far as to say that "peace can only be maintained by Russia modifying the Treaty of San Stefano in conjunction with the other Powers." The Presse considers that Engiand has "already gained a moral victory for berself and Europe." In view of the contingency of war with Austria Russia has taken a firm grip on Roumania, and should the Government altempt to resist her will that country would find itself in a most embarrassing position.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE. LONDON, Wednesday, April 10, 1878. The betting on the Inter-University boat race, which takes place on Saturday next, is 10 to 3 on Oxford. These odds are taken ireely.

THE NORTHAMPTON RACES. LONDON, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

The race for the great Northamptonshire Stakes took place at Northampton to-day, and brought out ten starters. Mr. W. S. Crawford's Prince George

was the winner. Mr. Acton's Playfair was second, and Mr. M. Dawson's Il Gladiatore third. The last belting was 4 to 1 against Prince George; 6 to 1 against Play-fair, and 12 to 1 against Il Gladiatore.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Shanghal reports that the famine in the Northern provinces of China is increasing. THE CONDITION OF CUBA.

THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN CHINA.

HAVANA, April 6 .- Maceo and Garcia are

the only chiefs in revolt in the mountainous parts of the extreme cast of the island. It is said that the only reason why they hold out is that they want commissions in the Spanish Army and have not been promised them. Security and good order are being restored. Travel throughout the island has been resumed. Families that left the interior and sought refuge in the cities are returning to their former homes. All the steamers leaving Havana for other ports on the coast, are over-

crowded with persons returning to their old abades and occupations, while insurgents who have been for years in the woods are coming to Havana and ulting the hotels.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW.

LETTER FROM DR. HOWARD CROSBY-THE LAW CAX-NOT BE ENFORCED WHILE LEGISLATION AND AGITATION CONTINUE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You notice in your paper of this morning the

continued and apparently increasing curse of the rum-shops. It is a significant fact that these foul places are now defirmt. They were being suppressed, when the Mayor, through an error of judgent, first stopped the good work by attacking the police, and then the agitation in the Legislature fairly annulled it. While that agitation is continued, the law cannot be enforced. No law can be properly enforced which is threatened with abrogation. The enemies of order, who desire a free rum law, point to our present condition as proof that the present law cannot be enforced, when the non-enforcement is all because of their agitation in the Legislature. The dodge will not succeed. What we need is the retirement of the Legislature. Then, when the law of 1857 is understood to be a finality, the courts will be expected to do their full duty. I do not blame the police, who are the butts of many inconsiderate men. If I were a policeman, I should not arrest a single unlicensed liquor-seller, knowing, as I would, that my prisoner would be in his rum-shop the next day, triumphing in his lawlessuess over my attempt at order. The police have made thousands of arrests, for which they got curses and no thanks. Why should they make any more? The police will not be behind in their duty, when (1) the Excise Commi grant no licenses to sham hotels; (2) the District-Attorney's office treats every excise case promptly;

I have no reason to believe that these branches of the city government desire to do any wrong. On the contrary, I believe they are represented by honorable gentlemen, but false representations are too readily accepted, and a bad habit of slighting excise cases has too generally obtained, and hence the police are naturally lukewarm in making arrests in such cases. What we want is a general tighteming up in all our official departments on this question of enforcing the excise law, and this, I believe, will be the case when the Legislature adjourns. I believe our officials themselves desire this reform. When they have sent fifty law-breakers in the rum business to Blackwell's Island, the illegal dens and bogus hotels will disappear. Yours truly,

and (3) the Sessions Court deals out the extreme

penalty to offenders.

New-York, April 9, 1878. HOWARD CROSBY.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Launcelot Fogarty, forty years of age, of No. ;330 West Forty-second-st., [killed his Margaret, thirty-five years of age, at 2 o'clock this norning and then killed himself by cutting his throat. He left a scaled letter for publication.

A native of Africa, who visited England, when asked what ice was, said, "Him be water fast asteep:" and of the rallway locomotive he said, "Him be one thunder-mill."

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN. April 10.—The Inman Line steamship City of Montreal, from Liverpool for New-York, sailed from here The National Line steamship The Queen, Capt, Alliree roth New-York March 30 for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 AMPTON. April 10. - The North-German Lloyds' steam-ban, Capt. Busslus, from New-York March 30 for [For other Shap News see Third Page.]

BUFFALO, April 10.-Flour in fair demand; unchanged; sales Buffalo, April 10.—Flour in fair demand; unchanged; sales flood biss. Wheat, a light linguity; sales, 3,000 bush. No. I fard Milwalkee on private terms. Corn in light demand; sales, 2,000 bush. New Choice High Mixed at 40c. Oats nestected. Barley quiet; sales, 1,000 bush, Canada on private terms: 400 bush, do. delivered at 75c. kye inactive. Seed firm. Pork. Mees and 8bort Cut, 410-810 50; Schort Cut Clear, \$11 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3c.; tubs and kees, \$15 50-3912. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3612. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3612. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3612. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-37-3612. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-3612. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-37-3612. Lard, tes. and bils., 74-37-37-37-37-37-37-37-37-37-37-

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Unlike other catherties, Dr. Pierce's Peliets do not render bowels costive after operation; but, on the contrary, the blish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely reget, , so particular care is required while using them. Sold by

DIED.

BLISS-At the Grand Hotel, this city, April 10, 1878, Ira Biles, aged 80 years. Services at the Hotet at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, the 11th inst., before remov al of remains. Notice of funeral services, to be held at Stamford, Conn., here-after.

atter.

BROOKS-In Philadelphia, on Monday, April 8, the Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D., formerly Pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, of this city, in the 92d year of his age.
Functal services in the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, on Thursday, 1th inat., at 104 o'clock.

DE FOREST-In Charleston, S. C., March 29, Harriet Silliman, wife of John W. De Forest, and daughter of Charles U. Shepard, of New-Haven, Conc.

DILLINGHAM - Friday evening, April 5, Marion, youngest

FULLER-At Jacksonville, Fia., on Tuesday, April 9, Joseph Cutler Fuller, of Orange, N. J., in the 54th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral herealter.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 9, of paralysis of the heart, baniel 8. Miller, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 518 5th ave., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

oay, the 17th first, at 10 o'clock a.m.

MONTGOMERY—On Threaday, April 9, Miss Jane D. Montgomery, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the faneral on Thursday, 11th unst, at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of John F. Cook, New York-ave., corner of Bergeuss, Brooklyn. No flowers.

Brookiyh. No flowers.

ROCKWELL—In this city, on Wednesday evening, April 10.

1878, Emeline Hall, widow of the late Charies W. Bockwell,
Internest at Norwich, Conn.

SITEFFIELD—On Tuesday morning, April 9, Abbie H.,
daughter of Daddey and the late Mary Webb Sheffield.

Funcrai will take place at the readedness of her father, NoraRelatives and friends are invited to attend.

SPRACUE—In this city, Wadnesday.

Relatives and Friends are invited to morning. April 10, Ros-coe Spragne, aged 32 years. Interment at Portland, Me. Boston and Portland papers please copy.

STE.AD-Entered into rest, on Wednesday, April 10, May Louise, daugster of the Rev. B. F. and Sarah Jonks Stead, Funeral services at her fathers' residence, Astoria, L. L., on Saturday, April 13, at 11:30 a. m. Steamboot leaves Fulton-slip at 16:30.

STEVENS-At Philadelphia, on April 7, Juliana H. Stevens, widow of Edward Stevens, and daughter of the late Robert Denniston. uneral at Washingtonville, Orange County, on Wednesday, April 10, 1878, at 2:30 p. m. April 10, 1878, at 2:30 p. m.
WETHERRELL—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., F. E. Wetherell, in the 37th year of his ago.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mary's Church, 45th-at, between 8th-ave, and Broadway, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

WOOD-At Huntington, L. L. April 9, William W. Wood, in the 60th year of his age. Finieral from the house Friday, April 12, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from Long Island City.

Special Notices.

Altred Spect's

PURE

FORT GRAPE WINE,

From his

MOUNT PROSEEUT VINEXARDS.

The standard wine in New York City for climich communion, hospitals and espectally prescribed for haltes and persons or delicate health and aged people. It is harmless, yet
erry invigorating and strengthening, Soid to dringing.

Fithelipai office and salesmoon, 34 Warren et N. Y.

Cherry Rine !- By Helen B. Mathers, author of "Comin" fro the Rye. Latest and most brilliant novel, just pull-sized complete, in Tribune Novel Extra, No. 14. Price, 10 ents. Cents

Blair's PHs.—English remedy for them and Rhenmatism.
Box 24 Pills, 21 25 by mail. B. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Will, harrest, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

To go through life with " snag". In the nud cleaner

Nervons Exhaustion. A medical essay comprising a series of hectures delivered at Kain's Museum of Anniblay, New-York, on the canse and cure of premature decline, showing in imputably how lost health may be regained, afterhand a clear yangels of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of serious and physical debuilty, being the result of 20 years excitence. By mail 26c currency, or postage starups, Address secretary, KAHN'S Museum, well fromway, New York.

perfeave. By math, 25c, currency, or postage slaupa, Address Secretary, Ka HANS Missenia, 683 Broadway, New York.

Post Office Notice.—The toreign must for the week sinding SATURDAY, April 13, 1878, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 3 a.m., for Environ. By secansity Myenden, via Queensfown; on WEDNESDAY, at 8,20 a.m., for Enrope, by secansing Bothnia, via Queensfown; on THURSDAY, at 3 a.m., for Enrope, by secansing Bothnia, via Queensfown; on THURSDAY, at 3 a.m. for Enrope, by secansing in a fig. via uncountry, the control of the con